UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

# CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,756,394 B1
DATED : June 29, 2004
INVENTOR(S) : Yuan et al.



It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page,

Item [56], **References Cited**, OTHER PUBLICATIONS, insert the following:


Borner et al., "Apoptosis Without Caspases: An Inefficient Molecular Guillotine?," *Cell Death Differ.* 6:497-507 (1999).

Bűyűkbingől et al., "Studies on the Synthesis and Structure-Activity Relationships of 5-(3'-Indolal)-2-Thiohydantoin Derivatives as Aldose Reductase Enzyme Inhibitors," *Farmaco* 49:443-447 (1994).

Chi et al., "Oncogenic Ras Triggers Cell Suicide Through the Activation of a Caspase-Independent Cell Death Program in Human Cancer Cells," *Oncogene* 18:2281-2290 (1999).

Fiers et al., "More Than One Way to Die: Apoptosis, Necrosis and Reactive Oxygen Damage," *Oncogene* 18:7719-7730 (1999).

Herceg et al., "Failure of Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Cleavage by Caspases Leads to Induction of Necrosis and Enhanced Apoptosis," *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 19:5124-5133 (1999).

Hirsch et al., "The Apoptosis-Necrosis Paradox. Apoptogenic Proteases Activated After Mitochondrial Permeability Transition Determine the Mode of Cell Death," *Oncogene* 15:1573-1581 (1997).

Holler et al., "Fas Triggers an Alternative, Caspase-8-Independent Cell Death Pathway Using the Kinase RIP as Effector Molecule," *Nature Immunol.* 1:489-495 (2000).

Kawahara et al., "Caspase-Independent Cell Killing by Fas-Associated Protein with Death Domain," *J. Cell Biol.* 143:1353-1360 (1998).

Khwaja et al., "Resistance to the Cytotoxic Effects of Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha can be Overcome by Inhibition of a FADD/Caspase-Dependent Signaling Pathway," *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:36817-36823 (1999).

Kitanaka et al., "Caspase-Independent Programmed Cell Death with Necrotic Morphology," *Cell Death Differ.* 6:508-515 (1999).

Leist et al., "Inhibition of Mitochondrial ATP Generation by Nitric Oxide Switches Apoptosis to Necrosis," *Exp. Cell Res.* 249:396-403 (1999).

Li et al., "Induction of Necrotic-Like Cell Death by Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha and Caspase Inhibitors: Novel Mechanism for Killing Virus-Infected Cells," *J. Virol.* 74:7470-7477 (2000).

Lűschen et al., "Sensitization to Death Receptor Cytotoxicity by Inhibition of Fas-Associated Death Domain Protein (FADD)/Caspase Signaling. Requirement of Cell Cycle Progression," *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:24670-24678 (2000).

Matsumura et al., "Necrotic Death Pathway in Fas Receptor Signaling," *J. Cell Biol.* 151:1247-1255 (2000).

McCarthy et al., "Inhibition of Ced-3/ICE-Related Proteases does not Prevent Cell Death Induced by Oncogenes, DNA Damage, or the Bcl-2 Homologue Bak," *J. Cell Biol.* 136:215-227 (1997).

Sané et al., "Caspase Inhibition in Camptothecin-Treated U-937 Cells is Coupled with a Shift from Apoptosis to Transient G, Arrest Followed by Necrotic Cell Death," *Cancer Res.* 59:3565-3569 (1999).

Vercammen et al., "Inhibition of Caspases Increases the Sensitivity of L929 Cells to Necrosis Mediated by Tumor Necrosis Factor," *J. Exp. Med.* 187:1477-1485 (1998).

Vercammen et al., "Dual Signaling of the Fas Receptor: Initiation of Both Apoptotic and Necrotic Cell Death Pathways," *J. Exp. Med.* 188:919-930 (1998).

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Column 10,
Line 36, replace "in co a" with -- in a --.

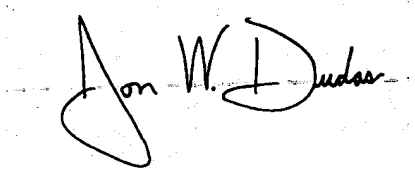
Column 21,
Line 53, replace "chemical" with -- chemical compound --.

Column 23,
Line 44, replace "methoxyl," with -- methoxyl, amino, --; and
Line 47, replace "acyl," with -- acyl, halogen, --.

Column 24,
Line 36, replace "alyl" with -- alkyl --.

Signed and Sealed this

Fourth Day of April, 2006



JON W. DUDAS
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*